

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

WADE ON THE FUTURE OF THE UNION.

The fire-eaters of the South have not satisfied themselves with things past and present, but have boldly encroached upon the regions of the future. Airy imagination has hence had no little share in their budget of arguments and reasons. Many a man has been misled by these fanciful portraits of a future of which not one idea in a thousand stands a chance of ever being realized. Mr. Wade, in his unanswerable speech, delivered yesterday in the Senate, undertook to compete with the secessionists in this assault on things to come, and we think, with infinitely more good effect than they. He said that he felt the more reconciled to the proposed loss of the Gulf States, from the consideration that the States which would be left would be immediately put into a position to accept the protectorate of Mexico, which had been hitherto withheld from us by reason of the alienation engendered in that country by the ultra slavery and filibustering policy of this Government. With the Gulf States gone, this alienation would cease, and we should then enter into a close connection with Mexico, infinitely more profitable than we had ever yet enjoyed. If four mercantile classes of the North could only understand and profit by these auspicious opportunities, their advantage would be as seven to one over any losses they might sustain from the secession of the South. England's trade with Mexico is the consequence of the repulsive policy of our Government; once that policy is changed, our trade with that people would be indefinitely augmented, to the prosperity and happiness of both nations.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—We have located in our midst the most noble institution ever established by an individual munificence, either in this or any other land. More than twenty years ago, an English gentleman, Mr. Smithson, died, and left five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

Mr. Smithson not only possessed wealth, but a high order of literary and scientific attainments, together with the most enlarged views in relation to man's individual responsibility to God, and to the human family.

He well understood the desirableness of every possible facility for the acquisition of useful knowledge, and was no less anxious that it might be the most extensively disseminated.

The will does not designate any special department of inquiry, but leaves every branch of knowledge entitled to a proper share of attention.

In the common acceptance of the term, it is not, neither can be, a popular place of resort. The lectures are few in number and by persons of acknowledged ability as scholars, whatever may or may not be their deficiency as orators.

The cabinet is very extensive in some departments; and no museum in the world is so complete in illustrating American Natural History; a large number of specimens have been received within a few months, through the various exploring expeditions.

We design, from time to time, to present many circumstances of interest connected with the Institution. It is not necessary to call the attention of any lover of science, who may chance to visit Washington, to the fact that the Smithsonian is pre-eminently at the head of all other literary or scientific institutions, in its diffusive achievements.

POSITION OF GOV. HOUSTON, OF TEXAS.—Gen. Sam Houston, Governor of Texas, has issued a patriotic address to his people, in view of the present disturbed condition of the country, from which we extract the following:

"I recognize that a time has come when we should plant ourselves firmly upon our rights, and refuse to yield them. Nor is this all. I recognize that the fearful calamity of disunion, now impending, calls for the united action of the Southern States, so that it may, if possible, be averted. In my belief, the precipitate action of two or three extreme Southern States would involve the border States in destruction, drive slavery from them at once, and ruin their citizens. They have long stood the bulwark against abolitionism, and they have a right now, in their time of trouble, to expect their sister States to stand by them. They claim, and I believe with reason, that we can maintain our rights in the Union. Shall we abandon them to abolitionism, or shall we not counsel with them as to our wrongs, and the remedies for these wrongs, and determine to make an effort to bring those at the North, who are fanatical, and thus far unreasonable, to a sense of justice, if not by an appeal to their patriotism, by fostering our home interests and making ourselves reliant in all the departments of manufactures, trade, and commerce."

"That a Convention will be called, and that the interests of all the Southern States about to be jeopardized by hasty action demand that one should be held, I feel well satisfied. I believe that few citizens of Texas desire to see Texas take any action at this time, unless in response to the action of other Southern States. No danger threatens Texas which does not threaten them, and therefore no necessity can exist for the separate action of Texas at this time."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.—The Raleigh Standard says: "We have in hand some fifty or sixty letters, from which we will give extracts in our next. These letters are from all parts of the State, and from men of all parties. The language is, stand firm—fight on for a constitutional Union. Friends write us that while counties are a unit against present secession, and many of them, lifelong Democrats, in the strongest terms condemn the disunion words of the Governor's message."

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Queen Victoria has written an autograph letter to the President, through Lord Lyons, expressing, in the strongest terms, her grateful acknowledgment of the cordial manner in which the Prince of Wales was received by the people of the United States.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT CALAIS, ME.—The large three-story store of Belmore & Young, together with a large quantity of lumber lying contiguous, and the dwelling-house of James S. Pike, Esq., with a portion of its contents, were totally consumed by fire on Friday morning, the 7th inst., at Calais, Me. The property was partially insured. Messrs. Belmore & Young's loss is said to be large. Mr. Pike's house was one of the oldest in the place, having stood for nearly sixty years. The spread of the fire was owing to the engines being allowed to freeze up.

Champagne Wines and Brandy.
25 BASKETS HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE.
25 baskets of the celebrated Cliquet Wine.
12 dozen fine old Champagne Brandy.
12 dozen fine old London Dock Brandy.
8 quarter casks very fine delicate Pale Sherry, imported direct by us.
In store, and for sale by
E. E. WHITE & CO.,
No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between
Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite
Bank of Washington.
dec 15

INTERIOR ADORNMENTS.



486. PAPER HANGINGS,
OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES.

WARRANTED Gold Band Window Shades, Buff, Green, and Blue Holland Shades, all sizes, made to order.
Also, a handsome assortment of Picture Cord and Tassels, all sizes and colors.
Purchasing for cash, and allowing no old stock to accumulate, persons needing the above goods will find it to their advantage to give me a call. All work executed and superintended by practical men, who have served a regular apprenticeship at their trade.
Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required. Please give me a call. Remember the number.
JOHN MARKRITER,
No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above
Nov 26 Odd Fellows' Hall.

WASHINGTON MANUFACTURES.

Encourage Home Production.
LAMPBLACK of all qualities, and packed in all of the different styles known to the trade.

ROOFING PITCH & ROOFING FELT.

FOR GRAVEL ROOFS,
And also used for slate and tin roofs. Manufactured and for sale by
H. C. WILSON & CO.,
Twenty-second street and Chesapeake and
Ohio Canal. Office adjoining Bank of
Washington.
Nov 26

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

White Ash Coal.

Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Terms Cash.
R. W. BURR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

Organisation of the Departments.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of our relations with all the Powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass,) one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton,) one Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics, twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Librarian.

Diplomatic Branch.—This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the Department and other diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of foreign Powers accredited to this Government. In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the Department, and communications to commissioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., are prepared, copied, and recorded; and all of like character received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or index.

Consular Branch.—This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the Department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. In it instructions to these officers, and answers to their dispatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded.

The Disbursing Agent.—He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the Department is charged.

The Translator.—His duties are to furnish such translations as the Department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.—He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the Department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which are called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to him; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends the preparation of the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCalmont, Esq., Assistant. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the Government, as called for by the President, by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.
2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.
3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.
4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the Government.
5. The conduct of all suits and all cases in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Government is concerned.
6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the Departments, when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office is added at the present time the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississippi. His clerical force consists of one Chief Clerk, (Mr. Kelly, Esq.,) two Recording Clerks, and one other regular Clerk; and to his supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service:

1. **The Public Lands.**—The chief of this bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the leasing of titles therefor, whether derived from confiscations of grants made by former Governments, by sales, donations, or grants for schools, military bounties, or public improvements; it likewise has the supervision of Virginia military bounty land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office, also, audits its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Joseph S. Wilson. His principal officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also acts as Commissioner ad interim, Principal Clerk of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assistant Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various grades.

Pensions.—The present head of this bureau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for the military or naval services in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John Robb, Esq.,) and a permanent corps, consisting of some seventy other Clerks.

3d. Indians.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided with a Chief Clerk, and about fifteen other subordinate Clerks.

4th. Patent Office.—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this bureau is committed the execution and performance of all "arts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements;" the collection of statistics relating to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a Chief Clerk—who is by law the acting Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner—twelve principal and twelve assistant examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate permanent Clerks, besides a considerable number of temporary employees. Samuel T. Shurt, Esq., Chief Clerk.

An act passed at the last session of Congress provided that all books, maps, charts, and other publications, heretofore deposited in the Department of State, according to the laws regulating copyrights, should be removed to the Department of the Interior, which is charged with all the duties connected with matters pertaining to copyright; which duties have been assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent

Office, as belonging most appropriately to this branch of the service.

Beside these four principal branches of this new Executive Department, the organic act of 1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the United States Marshals and Attorneys, and the Clerks of the United States Courts, the management of the affairs of the penitentiaries of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospital for the Insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this Department; in addition to which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific coast.

Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for keeping and distributing all public documents, all the books, documents, &c., printed or purchased by the Government," the Annals of Congress, American State Papers, American Archives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are transferred to this Department from the State Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere; also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty-fifth Congress. These valuable works are distributed to those who are by law entitled to receive them, and to such "colleges, public libraries, academies, literary and scientific institutions, boards of trade, or public associations," as shall be designated by the members of Congress.

This Department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present, the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the Department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be required at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comptrollers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one Architect, and three Draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, and of the execution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J. M. Cutts, Esq., Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of Customs.—Samuel Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs, revenue, and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, Esq., First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and renders the accounts on account of the civil list, and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for losses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office.—Dr. Thomas M. Tate, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, and are taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller, who superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts, of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, Esq., Treasurer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps the accounts of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1840, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Esq., Register, and twenty-two Clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and

vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe keeping.

Solicitor's Office.—Hon. Junius Hillyer, Solicitor, and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, (except those arising in the Post Office Department,) and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (except those assigned in payment of debts due the Post Office Department,) and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Light-House Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, ex-officio President; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States Navy, Chairman; Commander E. G. Tilton, United States Navy; Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army; Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. A. L. Drake, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Raphael Semmes, United States Navy, and Captain W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, members, the last two being also Secretaries; and five Clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys, contracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of the establishment.

United States Coast Survey.—Professor A. D. Bache, LL.D., Superintendent, and Superintendent of Weights and Measures.
Capt. William R. Palmer, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, in charge of the Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United States Army, Assistant.
Assistant W. P. Trowbridge, computer of longitudes.
Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of computing division.
Assistant L. F. Portales, in charge of tidal division.
Lieut. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, in charge of drawing division.
Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of engraving division.
Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in charge of miscellaneous divisions.
Samuel Hein, Disbursing Agent.
George Mathiot, Electrotypist.
Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters, and route and local agents, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William H. Dundas, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-six Clerks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of Mail Messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of such service is first to be obtained through the Contract Office, as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for postal transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the cuttings made, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

Finance Office.—A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one Clerks. To this office are assigned the supervision and management of the financial business of the Department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts payable and the draft of money and other disbursements of the Department, the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervision of the accounts of offices under orders to deposit their quarterly balances at designated points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postage. It has charge of the Dead-Letter Postage Office, of the issuing of postage stamps, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depositing offices, their certificates of deposit; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the Department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office.—Benj. N. Clements, Esq., Chief Clerk, and seventeen Clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures, and of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks for mail registers